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THE ATLANTA

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

Air of State Monopolize the Popular Attention.

WILD SCENES IN THE HOTELS.

Cheering Up the Candidates Before the Delegates.

DUBIGNON FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Harry Waterson Urges the Selection of the Popular Young Georgian for That Position.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—This is being written while the church bells ought to be chiming for Sunday night services, but if they are, they are playing an unimportant part in the great engagement which now claims the undivided attention of Chicago.

It is Sunday in name only to the great mass of excited and enthusiastic democrats who have taken possession of the city.

The Leaders at Work.

The political headquarters are hotbeds of frenzied excitement. The hotel lobbies are jammed and packed with wild throngs of yelling humanity. The leaders of both sides have been hard at work since early morning, with their coats off, and their attention riveted to making the best of the first show-down. An army of self-constituted and duly authorized ambassadors has been passing between the headquarters of these several state delegations all day, conveying messages pleading for their favorites, extending assurances, and everybody is fishing in everybody else's millpond, expecting to catch something substantial in the way of votes. Thousands of voices have been ringing all day in the hotel lobbies, and, all together, everybody is trying to shout louder than the man who is so closely packed against him that his arms and his neighbor's ribs are involved in a tangle of vexatious, though exhilarating, intimacy.

It looks like a mad gathering of wild animals, and if all the sensible men who are in it could see themselves in the picture presented from a top view in the lobby, they wouldn't believe it.

Parading the Banners. Just as I write at a telegraph instrument in a convenient corner of the Palmer hotel lobby, a man pushes his way through the surging crowd, carrying aloft on his walking cane, one of the thousands of lithographed pictures of Cleveland to be seen on every hand.

"Hurrah for Cleveland!" some one shouts, and in a second the mass of humanity becomes a French mob. The scene is indescribable. The effect is marvelous. Hats are off, and a thousand mouths are wide open. Men yell themselves hoarse, and when they can yell no more let out their pent-up enthusiasm in the best way they can. Sometimes by smashing the nearest hat, or otherwise giving evidence of emotional lunacy.

But in the midst of it a movement from the main entrance attracts the attention of the crowd. It is a part of the Iowa delegation charging the fort with the smiling features of Horace Boies along their heads. It is a signal for the anti-Clevelandites in the jam to make themselves heard. A moment before it seemed that every soul in that crowd was beating to the time of a Cleveland jubilee. Now it is changed. The other side is coming like an avalanche, and with the fury of a band of charging Comanches. A wild-eyed fanatic, for in this crowd all are fanatics tonight, mounts the clerk's desk and, in the voice of a roaring lion, shouts: "Hurrah for Boies! Give us a man who can carry New York!"

The Yelling Begins Again. Then the yelling begins again, and a thousand or more insane democrats, who will some day look on a similar scene with profound wonder, and marvel that men can get so wild, and swear they never did, are lost in the frantic delirium of the scene. Both sides are now yelling, each trying to outdo the other, and both apparently determined to do it or die in the effort. A bold dozen of intrepid orators, unable to withstand the enthusiasm of the moment, are up, and all are trying to talk at once. The crowd don't want to hear them, but they speak anyway against the storm until, exhausted, they beat a melancholy retreat without having said anything or uttered a sentiment that was intelligible. Such scenes as this are constantly occurring, and will be for several days.

Dubignon for Temporary Chairman. The national democratic committee meets tomorrow at noon, and will consider the matter of temporary organization. Henry Waterson, in a strong interview in The Times, this morning, suggests the name of Fleming Dubignon for the temporary chairmanship of the convention.

national conventions to have the northern delegates divide the loaves and fishes among themselves, and count on the south to contribute its usual quota of votes to carry out the programme generously outlined. If DuBignon is selected, it will be because his reputation as an orator and a presiding officer is wide enough to overcome the odds against him in living too far south. The whole Georgia delegation is at work for him, and many leading democrats, north and south, are working for him. CLARK HOWELL.

GOVERNOR FLOWER TALKS.

He Says That Cleveland Cannot Carry New York.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, Ill., June 19. (Midnight.)—"If the convention listens to reason and drops personalism long enough to consider the situation in New York, it can nominate a winning ticket," said Governor Flower, of New York, to me at midnight, in the headquarters of the New York delegation.

"If it listens to nothing else but Cleveland talk, and proposes to nominate him whether or not, I am afraid it will put a load on us that we can't carry. I have but the mildest feeling for him, but I know the situation in my state and the feeling that has been engendered makes it impossible for him to carry it."

"I am confident tonight that he will not be nominated. New York's solid seventy-two votes will stick to Hill, and we will do what we conceive to be our duty to the last." So spoke the governor of the state which must be carried to elect the democratic candidate, and so spoke the lieutenant governor a few minutes later.

So says John Fellows and Amos Cummings, General Lathrop and a dozen other leaders, whose services in the past have been invaluable to democratic success in New York.

On the other hand, Whitney and others take a rosy view of the situation, saying that if Cleveland cannot carry New York nobody can, and expressing the positive belief that he can do so.

So it goes tonight, and the Cleveland enthusiasm has not lessened. His following is exuberant, and heavy odds are offered on his nomination. It is Cleveland against the field, and the field has a hard job before it.

CLARK HOWELL.

BYNUM'S BOOM.

The Indianapolis is Working for Second Place on the Ticket.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The showers for the different presidential candidates and the politicians have put in good time today. The hotels for which Chicago is noted, for number and quality, have been crowded all day and the arrival of state delegations and clubs this evening has augmented the crowds. It is said that there are over five thousand Boies men and their hats put in good time during the day shouting for their favorite. Boies will go into the convention with the vote of his own state and perhaps a few scattering votes from South Carolina and a few from the southern states, together with scattering votes from the west. It is Cleveland against the field, with the chances in his favor. It looks now like Cleveland. The Georgia delegation has been mingling with the surging masses today, and a few moments ago showed seventeen for Cleveland, nine against him.

The four delegates from the state at large will vote for Cleveland. The special train that brought Georgia's delegates here made several stops in Indiana, and demonstrations at different stopping places for Cleveland were such as to strengthen the faith of the Cleveland men of the delegation and to put the anti-Clevelanders in a bad way.

What a Looker-On Claims. A Cleveland leader claims this evening that he already has enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot and some to spare. It looks now like Cleveland. The Georgia delegation has been mingling with the surging masses today, and a few moments ago showed seventeen for Cleveland, nine against him.

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The delegation of Indiana is about evenly divided between Gray and Cleveland. The Gray men are led by Senator Voorhees and Mr. Cleveland's men by Hon. S. E. Marsh. The Cleveland men of Indiana want Bynum for vice president, and this talk has created a considerable Bynum boom. Many think, in case Mr. Cleveland is nominated, Bynum will have second place instead of Gray. Boies and others are spoken of as probable candidates. The candidates now are Hill, Cleveland and Boies, but on the first ballot Mr. Gorman will get a pretty fair vote, and Mr. Gray a few.

A Rumor About Hill.

It has been talked of today that Hill's name would not be presented at all, and that the New York delegation would vote for Palmer, but this is not credited. Some say this is to break the solid Cleveland ranks of the Pennsylvania delegation, thus preventing Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot, and probably result in his defeat.

The rounds today that Hill had arrived here and would take charge of his candidacy in person, but this soon went to pieces as did many other sensational stories. Bascom Myrick, one of Georgia's delegates from the third district, says he thinks he will vote for Crisp on the first ballot and Bill Vandiver for Crisp on the second.

The Cleveland men of New York are here in full force and they are doing some active missionary work. There was a little talk tonight that an agreement had been made between the Cleveland and Boies leaders which would bring Boies down in favor of Cleveland and Boies was to have second place on the ticket. If this turns out to be true, Iowa will fall in line for Cleveland, which would settle his nomination beyond doubt. The delegations will all arrive by tomorrow morning and after meetings are held, a better estimate can be made of the result.

The badge craze has struck the city in dead earnest. There seems to be twenty-five thousand people here wearing Cleveland badges, while occasionally you will find Boies or Hill badges.

BADLY MIXED UP

Cleveland is Strong but the Field is Against Him.

GORMAN'S STOCK IS RISING.

New York Will Vote for Him When Hill Is Out.

WHITNEY IS ON THE WALK.

All the Candidates Are Counting on the "Warning."

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The situation is about as badly mixed as anything likely possibly be tonight. Nobody knows anything definite, and both sides are doing everything in sight. The entire thing will turn upon the action of the Indiana, Illinois and southern delegates at their meetings tomorrow morning.

Mr. Whitney, the Cleveland man, is claiming that these, and declares that Cleveland will have within two weeks of the necessary two-thirds vote on the first ballot.

On the other hand, that claim is lauded at by the anti-Cleveland people, who are more confident tonight than they have been at any time since the fight opened. They have not made the fuss that has characterized the work of the Cleveland men, but working as smoothly as a well oiled machine. I have just had a talk with a New York leader who has charged the contest against Cleveland. They are put out committees to work upon each delegation. They have known to be against Cleveland, those who are doubtful, at those who are "Cleveland or bust" men. Men have been delegated to talk to each of the doubtful ones, and are already at work. They are a determined set, and confident that they will be successful.

The programme of the anti-Cleveland leaders is now fixed as well as anything can be this far ahead of the time for holding. They are to put out a field of candidates and split up the vote as much as possible, holding it firm until Mr. Cleveland can be nominated. Then they expect to be able to agree upon some man.

How Some States Will Vote.

Morrison and Gorman are the men who are expected to draw heavily from the Cleveland column. It is understood that a half dozen or more of the Alabama delegates will vote for Morrison on the first ballot. It is said tonight, with good reason, that a majority of its delegation will follow suit with a majority of its delegation. Then when Illinois is reached, it is believed its delegation will either have to fall in line for Morrison or vote for Palmer. If it does either, the anti-Cleveland men say that will settle the matter. Mr. Cleveland, they would vote for the people's party candidate for president. He believed Cleveland's nomination would cause the loss of twenty or thirty congressional districts in the southern states, which would give the house of representatives to the republicans.

E. W. B.

ALLIANCE AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Governor Tillman Says His Nomination Would Break the Solid South.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—Governor Tillman of South Carolina, called upon some of the Cleveland managers tonight, and told them emphatically that if they presented and nominated Mr. Cleveland, he did not believe he could carry South Carolina. He further stated that he had information from the alliance people all over the south that they would not vote for Cleveland on account of the republicans. They will vote for him if the Gorman people will agree to take Boies for second place. Mr. Gorman's friends believe he can get in the neighborhood of 400 votes on the first or second ballot.

E. W. B.

THE PLATFORM PROPOSED.

Tariff Reform and the Force Bill Will Lead.

Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The platform of the democratic party has been almost lost sight of in the struggle between Cleveland and the opposing forces. It has, however, derived consideration from gentlemen who may be considered as the probable members of the committee on resolutions. The tariff plank naturally will stand forth, and be the principal issue on which it will be fought. The tariff plank will come in for an almost equal share of attention, and it will have as much vitality as can be given it in dignified English. The democracy say the republicans have the same ground on this bill, and they are only too glad to take it up, and meet their opponents.

The Tariff Plank.

The tariff plank will not, in so far as its general declaration is concerned, differ much from the tariff plank of 1888. It will demand that the people be relieved from burdensome and unjust taxation, and that the tariff be reduced to such extent as to secure administration of the affairs of the government will permit. A special plank will be devoted to the McKinley bill, which will be denounced as a measure framed for the advantage of special classes, and which raised the prices of articles of necessity to consumers. It will also be denounced as fostering and resulting in the formation of combinations of capital to stifle competition, oppress labor and raise the prices of articles controlled by the trusts.

The democratic party will declare its continued devotion to freedom of action, and will demand the enforcement of laws for the prevention of trusts and the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary. It is probable that there may be recommended legislation which will remove the duty on articles controlled by trusts, as one means of restraint on the operations of these concerns.

The Force Bill Plank.

The force bill plank will be a ringing declaration against placing the police in the hands of federal office holders, and will declare that the security of the liberty of the people demands that the government should not interfere with the conduct of elections, and the free expression of the will of the people.

The Silver Plank.

The silver plank will be very general in its terms. Patterson of Colorado, has the support of a number of condottieri in the attempt to have the convention declare in favor of free coinage, but party sentiment is against a departure from the established lines in this campaign, and the most that can be expected is some such declaration as was contained in the Indiana platform, which declared in favor of a supply of money in gold and silver, and in substance agreed to meet the demands of trade. Gold and silver, the platform will probably say, have always been the money of the people of the United States, and the denunciation of silver by the republicans is likely to be assailed. A national monetary conference will be approved. The "million dollar" congress will be denounced for extravagant expenditures, and the passage of the measures by which the necessary appropriations for the support of the government were largely increased.

The restoration of the treasury to the people will be asked of the party to take laws increasing the government expenditure and the "million dollar" congress will be denounced for extravagant expenditures, and the passage of the measures by which the necessary appropriations for the support of the government were largely increased.

Two More Against Cleveland.

Chicago, June 19.—(Special.)—Messrs. Erray and Caldwell, of the Tennessee delegation, announced tonight that they were against Cleveland and would vote, not withstanding the instructions.

THE THREE DRIFTS

Into Which the Chicago Convention Is Divided.

CLEVELAND HAS A BIG BOOM, BUT SOME OF THE SMALLER BOOMS ARE DETERMINED.

THE ILLINOIS TROUBLE EXPLAINED.

Palmer Hates Morrison and Morrison Hates Palmer—How They Fight Each Other.

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First, and by long odd the most efficient and far reaching, is the Cleveland machine. Though the supporters of the ex-president, all primary reformers, stern advocates of tariff reform, civil service reform and the like, they have evidently made up their minds that the best way to accomplish these several reforms, so far as they can be done, is to go into the line of the nominating Cleveland machine. All the members of the Cleveland cabinet, except Manning, who is dead; Endicott, who is too dignified a mugwump to enter into a scramble for anything; Lamar, who is on the beach, and Garland, who is a leader of this reform machine.

Ex-Secretary of War Whitney is the boss, if one may speak thus irreverently of a true reformer, and Postmaster General Dickinson and ex-Secretaries Fairchild, Vilas and Bayard are able assistants. Bayard, although first in the cabinet, is here put last, because the dignity which he furnishes contributes less to the success of the combination than some attributes possessed by the others. This machine lacks nothing, either in brains or money. Its work is seen everywhere. The offices of officers and privates invade every headquarters and have much to say when two or three or more are gathered together.

The Other Two Machines.

Next in importance, is the New York machine, which is the entire democratic party of New York, represented by seventy-two delegates, every one instructed for and in favor of ex-Governor Hill, and led by Governor Flower.

The last but not least in importance, is the Iowa machine, representing, it would seem, every democrat in the state, and working with an earnestness which commands admiration for Boies. It may be that some of them have thought of their governor as a vice presidential candidate, but no one of them will admit it, and their actions do not bear out the theory. In order to nominate Boies he is the leading candidate, and they do it not ostensibly or dictatorially, but they all attention to the bitter contest in New York and claim that Boies, a native-born New Yorker, cannot only carry New York, but Iowa as well. If the other states' favorite sons had stood by him as Iowa has for Boies, there would be little hope for Cleveland's nomination, and it will not come if Iowa's vote has to be cast for him to secure it, but the other states did not stand by their favorite sons.

How the Favorite Sons Fared Out.

First in order comes Illinois. In 1876 this state was divided between Tilden and Hendricks. In 1880, with the expectation of an entirely new deal, Colonel Morrison had it in the national convention at Cleveland. In 1884 he gave way to Cleveland, and of course he did so in 1888. He was willing this year that the state should go to Cleveland, if it were judicious, but his friends thought he ought to have it, if it went to any Illinoisan.

This was the condition of things when General Palmer made his race for senator before the people in 1890, and was elected by the legislature in March, 1891. This unexpected happening brought Palmer to the front as presidential candidate, much to the disgust of Morrison and his friends.

About the time the state convention to select delegates to this convention was called, Palmer and Morrison got together here, and it was agreed that neither should take any steps to secure an instructed delegation. Morrison went home satisfied, and did nothing, but not so the friends of Palmer. Controlling the organization in this (Cook) county, they called the convention in advance of most of the other counties and obtained a solid and instructed delegation for Palmer.

As this county had over 200 delegates in a convention of a little over 800, it gave Palmer a start that Morrison, single-handed, could not overcome. As the next best thing, his friends took up Cleveland as a club with which to beat Palmer, and succeeded. In the state convention, in defeating the iron-clad instructions for Palmer. After the convention it was found that no one of the three—Morrison, Palmer or Cleveland—had a majority of the forty-eight delegates. If everything had worked smoothly, it is probable that under the unit rule the vote of the state would have gone to Cleveland, and then, Cleveland out, to Palmer.

The Present Situation.

But that is not the case now, owing to the conduct of Palmer himself. He has been playing fast and loose with those of the delegation who prefer him to anybody, some of whom are as bitterly opposed to Cleveland as to Morrison. The Morrison men, on the other hand, have been all willing to vote for Cleveland and then Palmer, with their man only a third choice. The Cleveland men, not satisfied with this state of things, have been trying to get Palmer to take himself entirely out of the way and come out for Cleveland.

In this they have succeeded. Palmer will be here tonight for the purpose, it is supposed, of helping Cleveland. He wrote a day or two ago to Speaker Crafts, of the Illinois house of representatives, and a delegate at large, to drop him and go to Cleveland, and on the strength of it William C. Goudy, the leading Cleveland representative, said openly that he had a "rope" around the Illinois delegation, and would deliver them to Cleveland.

Now comes the break. The delegation met last night and did nothing. No one was prepared to force the fighting, and the poll of the delegation was put off until tomorrow night. It came out, though, that at least six of the delegates from this county, all strong Palmer men, were so enraged at his action and the attempt to turn them over bodily to Cleveland that they de-

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who have been inclined to desert the ex-president and go for a compromise candidate, on the ground that they expected to have been won back to their first love, and tonight the names of Gorman and Morrison and Campbell and Russell, which were so frequently discussed a day or two ago as dark horses, to come into the political field as inheritors of the great New York leadership, are scarcely mentioned in political predictions.

THE ONLY AVOIDED CANDIDATES.

They Are Restricted to Cleveland, Hill and Boies.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The only avoided presidential candidates in the field tonight are Cleveland, Hill and Boies, and the situation is cleared up to the extent of indicating plainly to all that dark horses are not to be introduced into the political arena unless Cleveland shall fall of nomination on the first ballot.

Illinois for Cleveland.

The Illinois delegation, under the direction of General H. H. Palmer, president of the convention, is the only delegation of the Prairie State, will vote for Grover Cleveland on the first ballot, and probably on the various succeeding ballots, so long as the contest shall be in the race. This announcement, which is unofficially made from the Illinois headquarters today, has given great impetus to the Cleveland campaign, and the leaders of the ex-president are asserting with great confidence, that they have now secured the two-thirds vote requisite for the nomination.

Indiana Shaking.

Indiana has given unmistakable evidence that its delegation will not act as a unit, and that Gray will hardly receive more than ten votes, to wit: from the thirty-two delegates from the state, the remaining twelve to thirteen being cast for Cleveland.

Campbell Will Not Run.

Ex-Governor Campbell has taken particular pains to announce that under no circumstances will he allow his name to enter the list of presidential candidates. The Cleveland people are relying explicitly upon thirteen votes from Ohio being cast for the great tariff reformer. So that from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio alone there seems assured for Cleveland over seventy votes, which yesterday appeared to be wavering.

As to Kentucky.

Kentucky, the other doubtful state, still looms up as an uncertain factor in the estimate. The power of Henry Watkins Allen seems to be having influence on that delegation, and while many of its members are very friendly to Cleveland, the constant friends of the ex-president are not yet relying implicitly upon very substantial support from the Blue Grass State.

IOWA TRUE TO BOIES.

The Only Reliable Storm Center Outside of New York.

Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—Iowa is still true to Boies—so loyal that even the most sanguine Clevelanders have abandoned hopes of receiving any support from the Hawkeye State in the great preliminary battle of the first ballot.

The seventy-two votes of New York are conceded to Hill, and it is now generally probable that he may receive a couple of hundred more from various sections of the union. The Cleveland people are no longer indulging in any hopes that their managers will magnanimously recede from their past position and accede to the nomination of Cleveland.

Working for Tammany.
They are now using every effort to placate the Tammany leaders to induce their loyal support of the ticket in the event of Cleveland's nomination. There is manifestly a great change in the disposition of the Tammany leaders. They are no longer talking so loudly and so continuously of the hopelessness of carrying New York for Cleveland in the event of his nomination, and, although no one doubts their intention to support him to the end, the Secretary Whitney and others tonight express the belief that the Tammany vote will be cast for Cleveland.

The Gorman Boom Frosted.
The Gorman boom bubbled prematurely, and has been nipped by an early frost of adverse criticism. The Cleveland people of the south, who are loyal and earnestly for the ex-president, rather resent the insinuation that Gorman's past opposition to the force bill was destined to attract to him the standard of the Cleveland people of the south, and the result of the two-day campaign of the senator's secret workers has not shown a score of outspoken Gorman delegates in the ranks of the Cleveland senator's own state—Maryland. The senator himself emphatically denies his candidacy, and says the vote of Maryland will be cast for Cleveland.

The Morrison Boom Withers.
There has been a marked subsidence, too, in the Morrison boom, which caused such a fluttering among the southern and western delegates yesterday. The friends of the great ex-president, however, representatives maintain today that it is the desire of Colonel Morrison that the Illinois delegation should support Grover Cleveland, and that he is a personal friend of his nomination, and as Senator Palmer, to whom the Illinois delegation is committed, is urging the very same thing, there seems no reason to believe that the Illinois vote will be cast for either of these favorite sons of the first ballot. Indeed, the forty-eight votes of Illinois have been shifted from the doubtful to the Cleveland column in every conservative estimate today, and the Prairie State the tide for Cleveland just at this juncture.

THE SYRACUSE DELEGATION

Come in for a Good Deal of Criticism from the Hill People.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The talk about the Syracuse men magnanimously refraining from making a contest for the nomination of Cleveland, and votes in the national convention, because of the increased confidence in Cleveland's nomination without the help of New York, is treated by the Hill men as the very best of jokes. The reports that the Syracuse delegation's availability were to be shamed in consideration of the withdrawal of the Syracuse contingent, Comptroller Frank Campbell, of New York state, one of the most prominent Hill supporters, said:

"The Syracuse crowd simply are beginning to realize that they have made all the trouble they can, and got the state of New York in such a shape that it is not possible for Cleveland to come with in 50,000 or 75,000 of carrying it. There is no question now but that Cleveland won't be nominated, and his failure to receive the nomination can be attributed largely to this same Syracuse aggression. The regular democratic New York delegates are not considered the chances of the contest at all, and neither do we believe that the democratic convention will place in nomination as candidate one who represents a beaten convention, and not presented by the true democracy of his state."

James W. Ridgeway, of Kings county, calling Hill, entered the contest for the nomination of Cleveland, and the Syracuse men, led by Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, long enough to say:

"We don't care a nuttin whether the Syracuse people have decided to try to make a contest or not. They have no standing here, and no deal dependent on their action had been made. They have been long enough in business, and know they won't be admitted. The regular New York delegation is going right ahead, as it has from the first, and all the time. We have no second choice, and we believe that Hill will be nominated and elected."

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The Subcommittees Will Decide Upon the Question Tomorrow.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the subcommittee on temporary organization of the national committee will meet to "suggest" a name for temporary chairman of the convention.

ry chairman of the convention to the national committee, which recommendation is for the nomination of the convention. No definite conclusion has been reached, but Mr. W. C. Owens is still the most probable selection, though Mr. Stevenson has warm support for the place. Mr. Waterson said this afternoon that Owens would be the man chosen.

Owens a Carriage Man.
Owens arrived during the day. He is not committed to the presidential fight and wants a winner. He has a very friendly feeling for Carlisle and thinks he would make a good face. The object of the delay in the selection of temporary chairman is to enable the reaching of an amicable arrangement by which there will be no struggle for the chair of the convention. With this object in view four members of the subcommittee will visit the members of the national committee and some of the principal men in the delegation, so that when the report on temporary chairmanship is made it will meet with general approval.

The members of the subcommittee are at present divided, Waterson and Sheehan, of New York, being strongly in favor of Owens, while Senator Ransom and Mr. Prather, of Mississippi, are for Stevenson. Ransom has a warm personal friendship for Stevenson, and it is for this reason, and not because of politics, that he favors him.

Don Dickinson Talks.
Mr. Don M. Dickinson said this afternoon that the Cleveland men had made no suggestion as to temporary chairman. He said that he had wanted a man not hostile to Cleveland. If Owens was hostile he ought not to be chosen, but Dickinson would not say whether or not Cleveland was opposed. Owens apparently they wish more information before deciding.

FIGHTING GOVERNOR FLOWER.
The Printers Hold a Mass Meeting to Discuss Him.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—An enthusiastic meeting of the democratic printers was held here today. The meeting was called with the object of opposing and shouting disapprobation of any recognition by the democratic national convention of Governor P. Flower, governor of New York, as a candidate for honors during its session this week. That to which the local printers object is the so-called supply Governor Flower in his treatment of the union printers of New York when he vetoed the state printing house bill, after a majority of both houses of the state legislature supported the measure. The resolutions in strong language set forth the attitude of Governor Flower toward the laboring men in general, and the printers in particular, and protesting against Flower's name being used in any capacity before the democratic convention this week. They will be presented to the delegates at the convention. It is expected that there will be at least one thousand signatures to the resolutions.

THE SILVER PHALANX.
How Will the Convention Treat This Important Convention.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The silver phalanx met in caucus this afternoon at the rooms of the Montana delegation in the Grand Pacific hotel. Prior to the caucus there was a discussion of the silver question, and a tacit understanding as to the candidate best available to keep Cleveland out of the nomination. The name oftenest heard in the confidential talks everywhere a group of pro-silver westerners were gathered was that of Gorman, of Maryland. Hill's letter was generally discussed, and the popularity of the New York ticket with the silver men was visibly increased; but there seemed no growth of confidence that he could win, even though Cleveland were successfully shelved.

"The trouble with Gorman," said T. M. Patterson, of Denver, who is a silver man in his bones, while answering the questions about the Maryland senator, "is that his own state delegation has been steadily working for Cleveland. He has been able to obtain no assurance that Gorman is a candidate. The western men have not, however, got beyond the preliminary, and a general movement in that part toward any one candidate is yet premature. What we are first working for, and what we propose to fight for, is necessary, in the opinion of the silver men, is a declaration pledging the party to restore the coinage to where it was in 1873. With a platform of that kind, and a candidate who is a silver man, and making the coinage the central issue, we can win. It is a declaration of confidence that we can win, even though Cleveland were successfully shelved."

Patterson did not mention Cleveland, but said that the silver men were "distinctly opposed to the ex-president."

Colorado and Nebraska.
Besides the caucus of the day of the silver men was the arrival of a majority of the Colorado delegates during the day. They came to the silver men in Omaha purposely to seize an opportunity of doing missionary work with the Nebraska delegation, which is the president of the Colorado State Silver League, was another reinforcement. The arrival of the delegates from the silver men, 100 strong, due tomorrow morning, is looked for with eagerness.

THE IOWA DELEGATION.
Their Enthusiasm for Boies Is Loud Enough to Be Heard at the Convention.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—About the Iowa headquarters there is still the same expression of confidence in the success of their campaign on the part of the Boies leaders, but they will give out no statement of the strength of their position. They will receive twenty-six votes from their own delegation on the first ballot, but further than that refuse to go on record. More than this they confidently expect, but they will not say so. The Iowa delegation has been in general circulation among the members of the delegation has heretofore been sixty-five, but this afternoon it had increased to eighty. The Boies leaders would not consent to the statement being made on their authority. Their leaders are waiting open with plenty of friendly calls upon the delegates from the Iowa men.

IS IOWA PLAYING FOR SECOND.
The feeling seems to be prevailing among the other delegations that the Iowa campaign for Boies is in the nature of a bluff with the second place on the ticket in sight, although no one will admit any such thing. The Iowa delegation is playing for the first place, and any intimation that Boies might take the second place with Cleveland or any other candidate, is promptly frowned down upon.

Hon. John F. Duncomb, of Fort Dodge, Ia., will present the name of Boies to the convention, but no decision has been reached as to the second speeches as yet.

SPLIT ON GRAY.
The Indiana Delegation Will Not Come Together.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The situation in the Indiana delegation is more strained tonight than at the conclusion of last night's caucus. No attempt has been made on the part of the delegates to make the two wings sit together. The anti-Cleveland men, led by Senator Voorhees, are somewhat demoralized. Senator Voorhees concedes the nomination of Cleveland, and yet the delegates disposed to follow him are not disposed to be recorded for the ex-president.

Mr. James Murdock, one of the two independent delegates, would be willing to join the Cleveland faction and give the solid delegation to the candidate in order to save Gray, the second place, but it is alleged that there are anti-Cleveland men in the delegation who, at heart, are not friendly to Governor Gray, and do not desire to see him nominated.

Voorhees Talks.
"As chairman of the delegation it would be improper for me to say how the vote will stand before we poll it," said Senator Voorhees to a reporter this evening. Senator, what will the anti-Cleveland

faction do? Will Gray's name be proposed for Governor Gray, which his name is placed before the convention or not, and I know, further, other delegates who feel just as I do."

"We have no programme to conceal," said S. E. Morris, the leader of this faction. "We will give fifteen votes to Cleveland. We have twelve men who will fight to the last ditch for Cleveland."

These twelve apostles of Cleveland are in almost constant session at their headquarters, at the Palmer house. Three of the delegates, Morris, English and Ayres, reside in Indianapolis, Governor Gray's home, but they are uncompromising Cleveland men.

"We were elected on the Cleveland issue," Judge Ayres said, "and we would not dare to return home if we did not vote for Cleveland."

Chairman Taggart, of the state committee, of the opinion that the Gray men will finally come over, and that the thirty votes of Indiana will be cast for Cleveland.

TAMMANY IS ON HAND.
They Will Have a Fine Time Socially, Even if They Do Not Get Their Man.
Chicago Telegram to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—The greatest sensation of the day outside of political developments, was the arrival of the Tammany delegation from New York. Nine hundred of them marched into the Leland hotel this afternoon in all their war paint. A stuffy tiger had been placed over the door of the hotel, looking fierce and like the animal above as each filed by. The large part of the braves were fine looking men, and were greatly admired by the vast crowds who had gathered around the Michigan central and the hotel to witness their arrival. All wore badges marked "Tammany Hall," and a majority of them wore miniature pictures of Senator Hill upon their coats. They took two hours and several days to unload from the train which bore the braves, the commissary department which rivalled the California delegation in number of barrels of beer, cases of champagne, ten-year-old Kentucky, and wines of various kinds.

Many did not remain in their quarters long. They were out for information of salvation. The reports that they had received while on the way regarding the Hill candidature, and the fact that no one man of them at once hurried to the headquarters at the Auditorium hotel. There they were assured that the Hill boom was very much alive, and that reports which had gone out to the contrary were mere rumors. A few of the big Tammany contingent had anything ill to say of Cleveland. They all said that the Hill candidature was a good thing, and that they would be confident that he would be the nominee, but they did not seem to be a great deal of enthusiasm or earnestness in their avowals. Bridge Commissioner Schwab, who is one of the leaders in the councils of Tammany, said: "Tammany will support the nominee, be he Cleveland or any other man. Our candidate will be the man who will win, and at the time. We think he will be nominated."

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WILL HILL RETIRE?
Hill's Current About His Future.
Action.
H GOES OUT FOR A DRIVE.

He Consults with Several of His Friends.
A MESSENGER GOES TO CHICAGO.
Will Reach That City This Afternoon—Speculation as to the Cause of the Trip.

Special Washington Wire to The Constitution. Washington, June 19.—Senator Hill spent the afternoon at his hotel, refusing all calls. He in the afternoon, when a breeze had somewhat tempered the heat, he went out for a drive with a friend. He returned to his hotel about 7 o'clock.

Engaged by company.
Shortly afterwards The Constitution correspondent sent up a card requesting an interview, but the senator had company with him at the time, and his callers remained all evening.

General Farnsworth's Mission.
General Farnsworth, Senator Hill's friend and adviser, left for Chicago at noon, by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and ought to reach his destination about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. That mission is of the highest importance to Hill cause is confessed by the fact that it was his intention originally to attend a convention. He goes now at the last minute charged with instructions from the party, founded upon the latest reports from Mr. Farnsworth, and Croker, as to the situation on the field of battle. Speculation is rife as to the nature of the instructions, but it is all speculation.

Hill Is Silent.
Senator Hill is dumb, and General Farnsworth, before leaving firmly declined to discuss the matter. He simply would say that he was going to the convention to see if in looking after Hill's interest. One now advanced as to the meaning of his going is that Senator Hill has become convinced that he can't be nominated and has concluded a plan for the transfer of his seat to the senatorial seat of a western man, figuring in the dispatches just now.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S STORY.
Which It Permits The Constitution to Lay Before Its Readers.
Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution. Chicago, June 19.—Today's developments fully substantiate the statements in this morning's World—"The bottom has dropped out of the attempted anti-Cleveland combination for the reason that no one man of them at once hurried to the headquarters at the Auditorium hotel. There they were assured that the Hill boom was very much alive, and that reports which had gone out to the contrary were mere rumors. A few of the big Tammany contingent had anything ill to say of Cleveland. They all said that the Hill candidature was a good thing, and that they would be confident that he would be the nominee, but they did not seem to be a great deal of enthusiasm or earnestness in their avowals. Bridge Commissioner Schwab, who is one of the leaders in the councils of Tammany, said: "Tammany will support the nominee, be he Cleveland or any other man. Our candidate will be the man who will win, and at the time. We think he will be nominated."

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DEPEW NOT IN IT.
He Is Not Prepared to Enter Official Life.
NOTWITHSTANDING CONTRARY REPORTS.

He Will Manage New York's Harrison Campaign.
WITH THE FREE USE OF HIS TONGUE.
The Business of the House of Representatives About Complete—The Record as Made Up.

Special Washington Wire to The Constitution. Washington, June 19.—Chauncey M. Depew left the city at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon for New York. He again refused, before his departure, to tell what he and the president talked about yesterday, when they took luncheon together.

He also refused to say whether or not he would be secretary of state. The gentlemen who were so cock sure last night that the Blaine succession had been tendered to Mr. Depew, and that he would gracefully accept it, are saying tonight that Mr. Depew's nomination will be sent to the senate tomorrow.

This is not very likely. Neither is it likely that Mr. Depew will enter the cabinet. The Constitution is in position to say that Mr. Depew will be Harrison's chief lieutenant in the campaign in New York, and that his visit here was for the purpose of talking with the president in regard to the New York situation and giving him advice as to the best method to be pursued in order to land New York in the republican column next November.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.
Will Occupy the Attention of the Fifty-Second Congress This Week.
Washington, June 19.—The history of the first session of the fifty-second congress is practically made up of the history of the appropriation bills. From now on to the end of the session the efforts of both branches will be confined principally to the settlement of disputed points in the appropriation bill. These measures are really much farther advanced than the simple statement of their parliamentary status, would indicate to the unpracticed eye.

By an extraordinary display of energy, the house has succeeded in passing every one of these bills, except the general deficiency bill, and is transferring them to the senate with such rapidity as to tax severely the working capacity of the committee on appropriations of that body. Consequently it appears from the record that the senate is far behind the house in passing upon these important measures.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 20, 1892.

STAND BY DEMOCRACY.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution.
Out of the wild enthusiasm exhibited in Chicago, danger is likely to result.

The danger lies in the fact that the enthusiasm is centered around certain individuals, and carries with it hostility to others.

The democracy can only be saved next fall by work, hard, vigorous and united. Not a worker but whose loss will be felt; not a voter whose suffrage can be spared. Therefore is it necessary, before the balloting is reached, that democrats, no matter what their previous views, should make up their minds to fight for the party as earnestly as if the selected candidate was of their personal choosing.

A crisis is upon the country, in the presence of which individuals are as nothing. Democratic strength, by the admission of rotten-borough states, has been reduced to a minimum. Another republican administration would wipe out the margin of difference between the two parties, and turn over the electoral college to the republicans. Like a storm cloud the force bill hovers over the country. Disastrous as may have been the gyrations of a monster cyclone, its wreckage counts as nothing against the social revolution and commercial ruin sure to follow the passage of a force bill.

The only hope of the country is in democracy; the only safety of democracy is in absolute unity; the only way to obtain unity is to fight against the impending peril, abating not a single jot of earnestness because this man or that man may happen to be in the lead.

Whatever the leader's name may be, it is the democratic hosts who are ranged in battle line; the opposing force is the same relentless enemy whose success means social disorder, business ruin and exorbitant taxation. Let these democratic hosts keep their banner in sight, and follow it until November's victory shall have routed the common enemy.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

Seven million dollars in gold was shipped away from New York to Austria last week, and the fact is attracting some attention on the part of the speculative bankers and others who have appointed themselves to be the stormy petrels of our finances. Austria, having entered the league of the single gold standard nations, into which John Sherman steered this country in 1873, will need about \$100,000,000 in gold with which to begin operations, and it is said that the most of this, under existing conditions, will go from this country.

The outside seems to be very gloomy for those who have been declaring that gold would be driven out of the country by free coinage, and that we then should be on a silver basis. But what will be the result if our gold goes to Europe on account of the increased demand for the precious metal there? This is a phase of the question which seems not to have been looked into very carefully by the financiers.

It is true that Mr. Henry Clews is stepping around in some alarm, and declaring that there should be some legislative act to regulate the shipment of gold to Europe, "and the consequent depletion of this country's resources," but even Mr. Clews does not pretend to explain what the situation will be when the other members of the gold-standard league drain the yellow metal from this country.

Yet the question is a very interesting one. If the disappearance of "our" gold as a result of the free coinage of silver would put the country on a silver basis, on what sort of a basis will the country be put by the disappearance of gold as the result of European accessions to the single gold standard syndicate? Sub-Treasurer Roberts, of New York, says with some degree of flippancy, that gold would go to a premium. To a premium over what? Over its own certificates? To a premium over treasury and national bank notes?

This would be a pretty how-dye-do indeed. It would mean a crash in prices and a collapse in business worse than that of 1873. Is this what the single gold standard offers to the country as the inevitable result of its own operations? If so, better a thousand times free coinage and a silver basis. Better a thousand times a silver basis than for the bottom to drop out by reason of a gold premium.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PLUTOCRATS.

Edward Bellamy's paper, The New Nation, predicts that the general movement towards lower wages will continue, unless we change our present industrial and commercial system.

With the aggregation of capital in the hands of the few, it may be said that the golden age of the American wage-worker and farmer is past. We no longer have a land of virgin resources, sparse population and substantial economic equality among the people. These conditions have passed away, and in the present status of the working classes and peasantry of Europe our toilers may see the fate awaiting their children.

Mr. Bellamy draws this dark picture in

order to contrast it with the brighter side of his scheme of nationalizing our commerce and industry. But he does not take into consideration the fact that our toilers have the votes that will enable them to revolutionize the existing conditions. An honest tariff, the reformation of silver, state banks and a graduated tax on large incomes or a heavy tax on inheritances would smash monopoly, and leave the plutocrats short of their present unlimited power.

The reforms thus briefly hinted at will come in time, and a policy of territorial expansion will be inaugurated, bringing Canada, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands under our flag, while Mexico, Central America and the South American republics will be under our protection, with their commercial interests reciprocally linked with ours.

When the genuine democracy—the people—get control of the government and push this programme our toilers, instead of sinking to the level of the peasantry of Europe, will enter again their golden age!

AN INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

A libel case of considerable importance was recently tried in Texas, and a summary of the points in it will be of interest to all newspaper men and the general public.

A municipal official named Mosier was investigated by the Galveston city council, and found to be short in his accounts. He disappeared, and The News published the story. In a short time Mosier returned, made good his shortage, and sued the publishers of the paper for libel, laying his damages at \$30,000.

The News set up the defense that the publication was true, and that there was no malice in it.

After hearing argument the judge directed the jury to find in a verdict for the defendants. He said that the only law applying to the case was the following in the bill of rights:

Every person shall be at liberty to speak, write or publish his opinions on any subject, and be responsible for the abuses of this privilege; no law shall ever be passed curtailing the liberty of the press.

This sensible judge went on to say: It is time to put a stop to all such suits as this. Every honest court and attorney should discontinue and discourage them. If the newspapers are to be brought into court every time they publish an item about an officer, or any one else, being short in his accounts or being guilty of any crookedness, the time will soon come when a rascal may plunder a community with impunity. The papers may know all the facts, but can't publish them until the plunderer is over and the plunderer is arrested and lodged in jail. That's all wrong.

Speaking of the case, the Galveston paper says that the plain provision of the bill of rights quoted by the judge has been very much impaired by sentimental verdicts. It claims that time and again it has known facts, the publication of which would be beneficial to business concerns, communities and the state at large, but it had to keep its knowledge to itself until after the matter had been ventilated in the courts, and it was then too late to do any good.

It is to be hoped that this Texas case will shape legislation and public opinion, and make it more difficult for rascals to make money out of their blackmailing libel suits.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution.
A few scattering politicians have suggested the abrogation of the two-thirds rule at Chicago.

There is no danger of such a departure from the established democratic custom. For more than forty years the two-thirds rule has been the unbroken usage of democratic national conventions, and before that time it was occasionally enforced.

Adopted in the interests of harmony, it is not likely now, when the spirit of factional discord has crept into the party, that it will be abandoned or laid aside. We cannot imagine anything that would cause more dissatisfaction and demoralization than the repudiation of this time-honored rule. It would be regarded as giving an undue advantage to the successful candidate, and the dissensions that would follow would irrevocably split the party.

Ambitious candidates and their zealous friends may sometimes display very bad judgment, but very few delegates at Chicago will be rash enough to advocate the majority rule in order to secure the nomination of their favorite. Such a course would be utter lunacy.

CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston News and Courier follows its gloomy editorial on the murder of Alderman Gilreath at Greenville with one of a similar tenor.

Two or three days after the killing of Gilreath, Policeman Meggs was killed by a drunken man at Florence. A special tells the story as follows:

Policeman Meggs came up towards McSwain, and McSwain said: "If you move an inch you will be shot." Meggs had already stopped and dropped his hands. McSwain fired, the lead taking effect half an inch above the left nipple, and killing him almost instantly. Meggs' body was lying on the ground. "Oh, Lord, have mercy," he shot, "turn me over." The policeman was attempting to arrest McSwain because the latter had just fired without effect at a boon companion. The News and Courier makes this comment:

That is the whole of the story concerning the ending of Mr. Meggs' life. He was disposed of with as little ceremony as Mr. McSwain would have liked to see him in his place. Indeed, Mr. McSwain would have thought twice before he would have shot down a neighbor's hog, or horse, or dog on the public square in Florence, because he had reason to believe that he would be legally punished if he killed an animal of that kind. He had no reason to fear any legal punishment for shooting down a man; and he shot him accordingly, without a moment's hesitation—as Sullivan had shot Gilreath the day before, and as hundreds of other drunken or sober assassins in every part of the state have shot down their neighbors during the past twenty-five years.

This state of things is not the exclusive business of The News and Courier or of the state press, fellow citizens, that we should be left almost alone in denouncing it publicly. It concerns the administration of the state government, the administration of justice, the civilization of the whole people, the happiness and prosperity of our children and children's children for generations to come. Scores and hundreds of men sleep in bloody graves within the limits of this state who have been killed, without cause or offense, and most of whom were killed, as in the case of Sullivan, by the hand of a neighbor. No man's life is safe in the state now. There is no court to deal effectively with the shedder of blood, except the court of the mob—that meets at midnight and punishes murder with murder.

We sympathize with our contemporary

in its crusade against crime, but we are not yet ready to believe that "there is no court to deal effectively with the shedder of blood, except the court of the mob that meets at midnight and punishes murder with murder."

Such a declaration is equal to saying in just so many words that South Carolina is in a state of anarchy.

Does The News and Courier represent the sober second thought of its constituency when it makes this lurid announcement?

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution.
Benjamin Harrison will go down in history as the force bill president.

After the republicans had been wrecked in the congressional campaign of 1890, the one voice which called them back to order was that of Harrison, with the force bill as his theme.

Lamentable as the fact may be, the issue of the presidential election of 1892, forced upon us by Harrison's renomination, is the upheaval of the social fabric of the south through the agency of the force bill.

The nominee of the Chicago convention must be loyally supported by every democrat. If that nominee should be Cleveland, as now seems probable, New York democrats must prove their friendship for the south by working and voting for him just as ardently as if it were Hill instead.

The south has too much at stake for local bickerings to endanger. The New York democracy has always been loyal, and in this hour of supreme need, it is called upon to remain loyal.

It would be very funny if Eugene Field should up and rout the Chicago convention with a Horatian lyric.

Mr. George William Curtis is discussing politics with great energy. The gathering gloom on his editorial brow threatens a return to the republican camp.

The average Chicago delegate will have to get some new button holes worked when he gets back home.

The Syracuse bolters seem to be creating a very bad impression at Chicago.

The Georgia congressmen are keeping away from Chicago. They know that there is no comfort in the windy city for the wayfarer, no matter how full his purse.

The political pot will begin to boil in Chicago today.

Some of the booms will have to be taken to the slaughter house.

Chicago will be able to cool off on Georgia watermelons this week.

Mr. Cleveland says he can be elected without New York. This will make the politicians grin, but we hope Mr. Cleveland is right.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Isaac C. Wear, a prominent colored citizen of Philadelphia, resents Judge Tourgee's talk about a conflict of races in the south. He says:

"Tourgee does not remotely resemble a prophet. If his residence in the south does not teach him better, his case is hopeless. No candid student of history can fail to note that the colored race has consistently given the lie to such asinine predictions. If, during the war, when the masters were away from home, the long suffering colored men, stinging under generations of oppression, did not rise in their might and annihilate the whites left behind, they certainly will never do so. Then they knew that at the first uprising north and south would bury all issues and turn their guns upon the common enemy of the race. The same thing would happen today. At the first note of alarm the government and all the people of this continent would turn all their resources, all their superior organization against a poorly armed, but organized mob, and the issue would not for a moment be in doubt."

Speaking of the resignation of President Falasco, of Venezuela, The New York Herald says: "The only exciting period covering the revolution in Venezuela, the Venezuelan American interests in that unhappy republic have remained undisturbed. Minister Scruggs seems to have comforted himself with proper tact and discretion, and carefully refrained from giving offense to either of the warring factions. He will, of course, be retained at Caracas, and instructed to await developments. When the Venezuelan congress shall elect a successor to Falasco, Mr. Scruggs will formally recognize him on the part of this government."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Cope Winslow.

The death of Cope Winslow, at Fort Valley, will be deeply regretted by his friends throughout the state. He was known everywhere, and there was a welcome for him in every town and village. "The best of fellows," he was called, and he went laughing through life, and his mirth was catching. The sunny side of his nature was turned to his friends. He was as popular in the high tribunals of the state as he was in the rural justice courts, a man of the people, he was very near to their hearts, and will be long remembered by them.

At Chicago.

The smoke of the wigwag is seen from afar. And the fire will soon be in sight; Each candidate's there with his little cigar. And asking the boys for a light.

No More Lawyers in His.

"No sir," said the rural justice, "I won't have any more lawyers in my court. Hereafter, every man must plead his own case." "What's the matter now?"

"Well, you see, they had one of my neighbors, Meggs, killed by a drunken man, and we had three lawyers and a jury. Well, would you believe it? Then lawyers got the jury so mixed up that they brought in a verdict that I had stolen the hog, an' let the lawyers go, and I paraded myself right off, fined the jury for contempt, whipped the lawyers an' lynched the nigger. But I don't want no more lawyers in my court—no more!"

Well Done.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" But a day in June isn't rare; It's trilled and trilled from side to side. And cooked till it makes you swear!

Storey is making The Fort Valley Leader truthful. In fact, he is now celebrating Fort Valley in song and Storey.

Editor Walsh is a victim of the weather fiend. The Augusta Chronicle says editorially: "You were the only idiot in the community who still questioned the wisdom of the weather would not matter, but when a man is persecuted by every one he meets with some silly remark about the heat he is bound to feel uncomfortable, even though he were smiling and happy to begin with. Just take it for granted today that the friends you meet have sense enough to know it is hot, and that unless they are prohibitionists it is entirely hot enough for them. Don't ask your sister whether it is raining or not, and turn about the weather, and see how much cooler you will be, and how much happier your friends will be. It is worth trying."

A PRISONER HANGS HIMSELF.

Anderson, S. C., June 19.—(Special.)—Sheriff Bolt awoke this morning to find that a tragedy had been enacted during the night. Within the jail a white prisoner by the name of Pryor tore up his blanket and improvised a rope with which he hung himself from the iron grating of the window. Three others were confined in the same cell and none of them knew anything of the horrible tragedy being enacted.

Rep Your Missionaries at Home.

Toccoa, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—There is a family living within two miles of Toccoa who have never heard the preaching of the gospel. Some of the children are very near grown and have never been inside of a church, and have never been to Sunday school. The father and children spend their Sundays hunting and fishing. They are comparatively well to do, so far as this world's goods are concerned, but know nothing of religion or the Bible.

Correspondents in Convention.

Dalton, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The southern newspaper correspondents will be here this morning at Dalton on the 1st and 2d of July, to perfect an organization. They will be entertained by the city. Representatives from all of the leading papers have been invited to the convention. J. L. Popp, the Dalton jeweler, is trimming in silver a handsome Dalton-made garb to be presented to the correspondents.

Death of Dr. Coleman.

Augusta, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—Dr. John S. Coleman, one of the most prominent physicians in Augusta, died at 6 o'clock this morning. His health has been impaired for more than a year. He suffered from a complication of diseases, and only returned from New York last Monday, where he was under the special treatment of Dr. Loomis, who was unable to render him any relief. Dr. Coleman was about fifty-five years old and had a large practice. He leaves a wife and two sons—Dr. Tom Coleman, of Augusta, and Dr. Warren Coleman, of New York. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon.

Death of a Mother.

Nashville, Tenn., June 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. H. Clark, the wife of a well-to-do farmer living at New Hope, in this county, hanged herself in her room last night. Some unknown trouble with her father and the recent marriage of a sixteen-year-old daughter, who was going to move to Texas, preyed on her mind, and last week she tried to shoot her head off with a gun. She has been watched since, but last night got away from the daughter, who was watching her, wrote a farewell letter on one of the children's shawls and hanged herself in the kitchen.

A WILD MAD RIDE.

Behind Two Afrighted Animals Which Ira Steiner Took,

AND IT MAY HAVE BEEN HIS LAST.

He Is Equipped with Fearful Force from His Sled, His Head Striking Against a Telegraph Pole.

People walking along Pryor street between Garnett and Fair streets yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock saw a thrilling sight.

Plunging his mad down Pryor street were two magnificent bay horses attached to a new buggy in which was seated a young man with features hard set, and leaning back holding tightly to the reins.

Madder, faster, wilder, more acutely thrilling and more imminently dangerous the terrific light of the splendid team became each instant.

The lone rider holding on for dear life and trying with all his might to stop the maddened horses, never faltered for an instant, but sat still, looking straight before him.

With bated breaths those in the near vicinity looked on, and from some a silent prayer for the young man's safety went up. On, on, as to what seemed an inevitable death, the horses dashed, when

Like a fly the pretty new buggy dashed into the air, and rolled on its side in ruins—nothing but ruins.

Like a bullet the young man shot forward when the buggy began to turn, and landed a few feet from it, his head striking a telegraph pole.

Unconscious, but still breathing, with blood oozing from his ears, the young man was found when the crowd surged around him.

Covered with blood and badly disfigured his face did not wear its usual appearance. But some one bending over him cried: "It's Ira Steiner!"

And it was.

A Splendid Team.

Few young men in Atlanta of his age are better known than Ira Steiner. He is eighteen years old, full grown for his age, and quite a nice looking young man. His father is Mr. Albert Steiner, the well-known brewery proprietor, who resides at 280 Whitehall street on the corner of Cooper.

Young Ira Steiner is employed in his father's office at the brewery. He is fond of horses, and delights in driving a fine team. For some time young Steiner has been anxious to own a pair of good drivers, and has been looking around for a team to suit him.

Ira Steiner is his father's only son, and his father grants nearly every wish of his. He consented to his son purchasing the horses, and never had the remotest fear that serious results would come of it, as he thought young Ira could manage horses admirably.

Last week Ira found the very team he wanted, a magnificent pair of spirited young horses, with high heads, shapely limbs, and every appearance of fine blooded horses. And they were as near alike as two peas—an ideal match team. Ira spoke to his father about it; the two looked at the horses together and Saturday the horses were bought at a good figure from Stewart & Brown, the well-known horse dealer.

Saturday night the two pretty animals were driven down to Steiner's home attached to a fancy new turnout, and stabled. Young Steiner felt happy that he had at last got what he had been wanting so long, and he planned a drive for yesterday afternoon.

His First Drive.

Saturday Mr. Albert Steiner left for Chicago and yesterday afternoon the son had his new team brought out and started on his drive alone.

Many people turned to look a second time at the handsome team and turnout as it passed along over Atlanta's streets during the afternoon.

They Run Away.

About 6 o'clock Steiner started out Pryor street. The horses still held their heads high in the air and were as mettlesome.

As Steiner was going down the slight incline at the corner of Garnett and Pryor streets a dummy came up, coming from the city. The horses quickened their paces and broke into a run. The smoke and roar of the dummy still followed and the horses began plunging at a fearful rate down Pryor street.

The young man was powerless to control them, and they rushed headlong through the street.

At Fair street a steep incline begins. When this was reached the horses sped down it like a flash of lightning. The light vehicle bounded up and down like a rubber ball, but Steiner held his seat.

Down that steep hill those horses flew like the wind. The horses were now thoroughly frightened and their every nerve seemed strung with fear.

Where would it end? Death to the young man seemed the only logical result of such a wild dash. For five blocks the animals galloped madly along until the corner of Fulton street, in front of Mr. Walter R. Brown's residence, when the buggy turned over and Mr. Steiner was hurled from his seat.

The buggy was turned over a complete and an utter wreck. Young Steiner was thrown several feet from the buggy, his head striking against a telegraph pole with fearful force.

A big crowd rushed up, and found the young man in an awful condition. Blood was oozing from his ears, and he was written in terrible agony. His half-closed eyes bore an expression of the acutest suffering.

Some one immediately recognized the young man, and as soon as a wagon could be gotten he was removed to his home on the corner of Whitehall and Cooper streets.

Larger Dr. Benjamin Coleman examined and dressed his wounds. Later Dr. Giddings was called in.

They found Steiner's injuries to be extremely critical. Grave fears for his life were expressed.

A big crowd of friends of the young man gathered quickly to offer their services. The young man was unconscious for several hours, and suffered great pain.

At 2 o'clock this morning there was a change for the better in young Steiner's condition.

Dr. Nicholson and Giddings were by the young man's bedside. Up to that hour the young man had been unconscious, but the doctors noted signs of returning consciousness and it was thought that a favorable improvement had set in.

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BLACK'S MARCH.

Right into the Heart of Tom Watson's Preserves.

THE ELOQUENT AUGUSTAN'S VOICE

Sounds the Alarm for the Return of All Democrats to Their Allegiance. A Magnificent Speech.

Louisville, Ga., June 19.—(Special to The Constitution.)—The people of Glascock will vote the democratic ticket.

From what The Constitution representative has seen there is no longer any doubt of this fact.

The grand rally which welcomed Major Black and Governor Northern yesterday demonstrated this.

The governor's speech to the assembled multitude was so earnest that none could resist its power.

Major Black Introduced.

Major Black was introduced by Senator G. W. Warren as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Tremendous applause greeted his appearance and the matchless speech he delivered will long be remembered. Major Black began by saying that he had no political aspirations, had never sought political preferment and only an imperative sense of his duty to the people and the state he loved so well forced him into his present position.

It will demand the combined intelligence, the exercise of moderation and sound judgment and the banishment of all prejudices to overcome them. Reliefs are needed, but whatever our ills it is the wildest delusion to suppose that our hope is in schisms and bickerings. If there is no relief in union there is none in disunion. If there are no reforms in our financial system and in our currency seek them inside of the democratic party. We are in a peculiar position in the south; confronted by a problem with which no other people have had to deal, and the solution of which we should leave to the God above, who rules over the destinies of man and nation.

"The object of the republican party is to break the solid south, the knowledge of which should make us all the more vigilant. There is no relief in any party until it gets into power. Can success, then, be achieved in the third party?" He didn't propose to abuse the third party people, but to beg them to sincerely search for the truth, then to fear not to follow where the might lead. He referred to the platform of the third party. "The Ocala and St. Louis platforms are not the same. They tell the southerner that the pension plank has been stricken out, but the echoes of the sentiment that originated it is still there. There is a plank in the St. Louis platform in regard to postal savings banks, which is voted down at Ocala. The platform is rotten to the very core. There is a resolution that says that land shall not be sold for speculative purposes, but held for actual settlers, and that no one shall have the absolute right to hold titles to land savors strongly of nationalism and socialism. Abandon these new policies, for new things are doubtful. Come back to the party on whose bosom you have been nurtured and whose leaders are tried and true."

The plank providing for the government ownership of railroads came in for its share of criticism.

He then spoke of what the democratic party had done for Georgia, had done in the dark days of reconstruction, when outrages were perpetrated and chaos reigned supreme, the democratic party arose in its might and restored the state to harmony and prosperity. (Great applause.)

In referring to the woman's suffrage plank he paid a beautiful tribute to woman, and hoped that the day was far distant when such heresies would prevail in our state. His conclusion was that the only way to success in the unbroken solidarity and triumph of the democratic party, was to stand by the absolute right to hold titles to land savors strongly of nationalism and socialism. Abandon these new policies, for new things are doubtful. Come back to the party on whose bosom you have been nurtured and whose leaders are tried and true."

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FOURTH OF JULY.

It Will Be Grandly Celebrated This Year.

THE CLARKSTON PEOPLE IN EARNEST.

A Glorious Demonstration Just Twelve Miles from Atlanta—The Darkies Will Raise Fun at Piedmont Park.

The Fourth of July is not going to pass unnoticed in this part of Georgia this year. That is already reduced to a dead certainty.

The people of Clarkston, just twelve miles from Atlanta on the Georgia railroad, are losing no time and sparing no efforts to make their grand celebration all it ought to be.

Mr. T. L. Galloway, who has been the originator and chief promoter of this entertainment and celebration, is energetically at work for the grandest Fourth of July demonstration that has been seen in Georgia for many days past.

While speaking of the celebration yesterday he said:

"I have found out from Mr. E. A. Werner, agent of the Georgia railroad, that we will get half-fare tickets to Clarkston and return from the following points: Atlanta, Covington and all towns this side. Mr. Werner says that there will be no doubt about this, he thinks."

"The people of Clarkston expect to have a grand gathering there, and cordially invite all to go down from Atlanta who may feel disposed."

The following is the detailed programme for the day in Clarkston:

Music—"Dixie" by Cornet band.
Prayer—Rev. F. B. Davies.
Reading Declaration of Independence—Professor Frank Rosworth.
Song—"America," audience, led by Professor J. W. McCall, cornetist.

Address of W. C. Williams, mayor of Clarkston.
Response—Mord Foster, Jr., attorney at law, Atlanta.
Music—Clarkston Cornet band.

Address—"The Fourth of July," Mr. Alex W. Behler, of Atlanta.
Address—"You Can't Keep a Workingman Down," Mr. T. L. Galloway.

Recess for dinner.
Song—"The Old Folks at Home," led by Professor McCall.
Music—"American Progress," Mr. J. A. Arnold.

Address—"You Can't Afford to Lie," Lon Fields, attorney at law, Atlanta.
Solo—"Star Spangled Banner," Professor Frank Rosworth.

Humorous Speech—"De Nigger an de Foe," Song—"God Be With You Till We Meet Again," audience, led by Professor McCall.
The Colored Folks to Celebrate.

The negroes of Atlanta and the whole state will unite to have a grand Fourth of July celebration at Piedmont park.

It is to be given under the auspices of the colored citizens of Atlanta and the colored military of the state, as the circular reads:

Those who advertise the grand celebration declare that \$500 will be given away in prizes, according to the following programme:

1. Squad drill by eight men, two guides and one lieutenant—first prize, \$35; second prize, \$15.
2. Best drilled soldier in manual of arms—first prize, \$10; second prize, \$5.
3. Best drilled boys' company—first prize, \$5; second prize, \$2.
4. Best baseball team, \$20.
5. Horse racing, running and trotting, \$40.
6. Sack race, \$5.
7. Mule race, \$5.
8. Finest looking baby, \$5.
9. Finest boy, \$5.

Various other prizes will be given and won, which will amount to \$500.

M. H. Bentley and Jackson McHenry have it in charge, and say they are going to celebrate the "glorious Foe" in great style.

There will be balloon ascensions and fireworks world without end, and a grand banquet at night.

SOME ASTONISHING FIGURES.
The Georgia Crops of 1892 Compared with Those of 1890.

Mr. Furrow, in looking over an old report of the commissioner general's office, found an interesting item in the list of the state's productions in 1890. They will be especially interesting when compared with the figures for the past year. For example, take the following items of production in Georgia:

1890. 1891.
Cotton, bales, 697,335 1,200,000
Wheat, bushels, 596,702 323,000
Corn, bushels, 2,013,819 3,729,000
Oats, bushels, 1,215,627 2,238,000

To those who have looked on the agriculture of the present as a total disaster to that of ante-bellum days, this comparison will be a revelation. Without the evidence of the agricultural department's official report no one would have believed that the wheat crop of 1891 was very nearly equal to that of 1890. All along the Western and Atlantic railroads are large stone depots now never full, but once filled with grain.

At Kingston in 1857 there were thirteen wheat buyers. It should be remembered, however, that the area of improved land has increased, and there are now three railroads where there was one in 1850. Consequently the wheat crop is not so conspicuous as it was thirty years ago. The cotton crop of 1890 was measured by four hundred-pound bales, and that of 1891 by bales of 500 pounds. Reducing all to five hundred-pound bales the comparison would be 558,348 against 1,200,000. The oat crop of 1890 seems very small, and it must be a failure, for that of 1850 was about 8,000,000 bushels.

An interesting comparison is in the number of farm animals:

1890. 1891.
Horses, 130,771 104,300
Mules, 101,029 87,277
Milch cows, 226,088 354,583
Cattle, 512,118 509,200
Sheep, 512,118 509,200
Swine, 2,036,116 1,061,275

Georgia was successful in these things in the report of 1870, and had not regained her position by 1890, but the above figures show that agriculture has not remained in the past. It is now so far as live stock is concerned, and has far passed it in the general volume and value of all products. The wool crop of 1891 was on the whole, much larger than that of 1890, while the cotton crop has more than doubled. The farm products have increased in fully as great proportion as the population.

Baseball game in detail—over the "Bonanza" today.

SOME BIG WARRANTS
Issued by the Governor for School and Pension Funds.

The treasurer Saturday received from Governor Norcross two warrants covering disbursements of over half the state's revenue for the year. One for \$910,644.10 covers the school drafts for the past year, and another for \$400,000 covers the amount paid on widows' pensions. A third for \$22,415 covers amounts paid out recently to redeem past due bonds which had not been presented to the treasurer until a short time ago.

It should be said in this connection that the \$910,644 is not all the school fund. The \$200,000 poll tax, which goes into the school fund, is paid by county tax collectors to the county school boards and does not pass through the state treasury. The school fund for the year just closed was over one million, one hundred thousand dollars.

The Crops in a Bad Way.
Lumpkin, Ga., June 19.—(Special.)—The corn crop in this section is very small and lousy. Some sections of the country have enjoyed rains lately, but the largest portion of this country is suffering from a lack of rain and unless a change comes in the next few days the corn crop will be a failure.

MACCOLLIN'S NEW OPERA.

There Has Been a Great Hit Scored by These People at the Edgewood Avenue.

One of the greatest successes ever witnessed in the south in the way of cheap opera is that scored by Kleibacker and MacCollin at the Edgewood Avenue theater during the past few days.

The reason for it is plain. The management has kept good faith with the public. The manager has advertised thirty-five people on the stage and ten in the orchestra. This comprises the actual numerical strength of the company. Every promise has been faithfully carried out. The costumes are the handiwork of the best seen in the south in comic opera.

The truth is this company is decidedly stronger than the majority of the companies that visit Atlanta during the winter season and charge advanced prices. A profitable season is bound to be the result of the Edgewood's summer opera run.

Saturday afternoon and last night the assembled at the Edgewood Avenue good audiences to hear "Falka" sung by the MacCollin Opera Company, and most royally were the patrons entertained. This company has presented this charming opera for the past week, and its artistic success throughout the week has been a most wonderful one indeed.

The troupe of the Edgewood are now fully realizing what a strong and brilliant company the MacCollin is, as their presence at the past week's performances fully substantiate. The principals are growing better in voice at every performance, and their merits are now rapidly becoming recognized to the vast crowds that nightly throng the Edgewood. It is only necessary to mention the names of Miss Hall, Miss Casaday, Miss Leyton, Mr. MacCollin, Mr. Casaday, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Burrows and Mr. Leonard, to tell the story. The performances are dashing, clear cut and artistic all the way to the end.

This week, beginning Monday evening, the MacCollin company will sing that useful and sprightly Auber's romantic opera, "La Diavolo" with the following cast:

Zerlina, Miss Fannie D. Hall.
Lady Alcazar, Miss Mabel Casaday.
Diavolo, Mr. J. L. Lisle Apple.
Lord Alcazar, Harry W. Leonard.
Beppe, Mr. A. W. F. MacCollin.
Giacomo, Mr. Frank Pearson.
Lenzo, Mr. H. Warhurst.
Ina Keeper, Mr. H. Warhurst.

SO THEY WERE MARRIED.
Quite a Romantic Marriage That Occurred on May 26th.

Quite a romantic marriage that occurred nearly a month ago has just become known.

The parties to the happy but closely guarded transaction are most estimable young people, and now that their union has come to the light, many will join in extending their hearty congratulations.

The young people are Miss Katie Silvers and Mr. John O. H. Lumsden, both of this city.

Mr. Lumsden is employed as salesman in Hyman's store and Miss Silvers is a charming and popular young lady.

On the night of May 26th, this young couple called at Dr. G. B. Strickler's residence, 75 Washington street, in company with a lady and a gentleman.

The young man and Dr. Strickler that they had called for the purpose of getting married and on account of some opposition to their union they wanted the matter kept quiet for a few days.

Dr. Strickler performed the ceremony and regarding the young people's request he said nothing to the others who were present and as a sacred secret.

The new made Mrs. Lumsden went on a visit to friends in Macon and Mr. Lumsden continued at his work as usual and nothing was said of the marriage.

The matter has now been made public, and congratulations to the happy young people are in order.

UNTIL OCTOBER.
Heflin, the Alleged Perjuror, Will Have to Remain in Jail until Next October, before he can get a trial.

He will not be tried next week as had been announced and as he expected.

The cause of the delay is Solicitor Charley Hill's refusal to try the case.

Heflin has been confined in jail for nearly three years, and appears anxious to be tried. He has two children, little girls, and since his confinement in prison they have been living with relatives in Brunswick.

Last week they came back to Atlanta to live, and have since settled in Heflin, Ga.

On the wall of Heflin's cell is a picture of the two little girls, kneeling by a bedside in the attitude of prayer, and beneath it a picture of Heflin, looking at the girls while the father is in prison. The picture was drawn by Heflin himself.

He is quite an artist and the walls of his cell are covered with pictures.

THE WAITERS FOUGHT,
And Supper, Blood and Flying Dishes Filled the Atmosphere.

If some of the boarders at the Metropolitan hotel had to wait a little longer than usual for their supper to be served Saturday night it was attributable to the fact that two of the white-jacketed negroes who wait on the table at the popular hotel were engaged in settling a personal difficulty in the kitchen.

And if those boarders were served by two new waiters yesterday it was due to the fact that the other two were in the police station.

Saturday while supper was in progress two of the waiters, Gus Henderson and Charles Bennett, became involved in a warm dispute, and it progressed it grew warmer and warmer.

Finally the table artists set their dishes down and began throwing at each other in gay earnest. Supper, dishes and blood flew for the next few minutes and officer Jordan came up just about the time the last dish was expended.

The face of one of the negroes was covered with blood and gashes, and the other was cut up considerably. The dishes did it all.

The belligerents were locked up.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
The Bearer of Two Historical Names Arrested for Burglary.

Elijah Aaron bears the names of two of the old, ancient worthies, but none of his attributes of character resemble them.

He is a very slick negro, and his name has degenerated until it now bids fair to conceal his identity.

Aaron was arrested by Detectives Joe Green and Harvey Bedford day before yesterday on a charge of burglary.

He was employed by one of the largest dry goods establishments in the city and it is charged he systematically robbed the firm. He carried off large quantities of fine silks, blankets, gingham, calicoes and other goods. He kept this up for a long time, and finally the matter was discovered.

An officer was sent for while Aaron was in the store, but he got wind of it and sliding down the stairs he escaped and came to Atlanta.

A reward of \$100 was offered for the negro, but he has not been seen since.

A Montgomery officer carried the negro back to Alabama's capital city.

Take Hood's and only Hood's, because Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. It possesses merit peculiar to itself. Try it yourself.

Money to loan on real estate security at seven or eight per cent, according to character of security offered. No delay. Apply to AARON HAAS, 36 Alabama street, corner of Pryor.

June 18-92

A TOUGH TOWN.

Is What Detective Billy Crim Thinks Pensacola Is.

FULL OF TOUGHS AND GAMBLING DEN.

How the Sharp Detective Fanned Himself Off as a Lumber Merchant and Worked the Boys.

"It's a tough town and you bet I was glad to set foot back in Atlanta. And that's a ring in Detective Billy Crim's voice that indicated how very glad, indeed, he was to be once more at home."

Detective Crim reported at police headquarters for duty Saturday morning for the first time within a month as he has been away on a month's leave of absence. During that time he had spent very valuably, and while gone he did some mighty clever detective work.

He went to Pensacola in the employ of the law-abiding citizens of that place to ferret out and bring to justice the many evil-doers who infested the west Florida metropolis. Gambling dens, faro banks, lotteries and all sorts of iniquities flourished, and the civil authorities would do nothing, or could do nothing, to bring them to justice.

To do this work Detective Crim went to Pensacola, and how well he did it is told by The Morning News, of Pensacola.

As a result of his work James Wilkinson, a brother of the sheriff of the county, was convicted in three cases, a deputy sheriff was convicted, a captain of the police force was discharged, another suspended for thirty days, and twelve others were convicted.

These criminal resorts, which have been sources of infinite trouble to the people of Pensacola for years past were exterminated, and a strong sentiment was built up against them.

But while accomplishing this vast undertaking, the detective did not travel a path of roses. It was hard, up-hill work, and Crim had to move cautiously.

He went to the place representing himself as a big lumberman, with festive propensities and soon the sportsmen of the town quickly took him up, and he had a gay time for a season.

Finally, assisted by the police of the place he raided thirteen gambling dens, and arrested as many proprietors of these disreputable places.

A strong feeling at once sprang up against Crim on account of his work, and threats of violence were uttered against him.

One night several men went to his room and warned him to leave town, but the brave detective swore that he would not leave until the cases had been disposed of.

And he didn't, but the very day after the cases were disposed of, and thirteen defendants had been convicted, Detective Crim left Pensacola.

He left those gamblers raving mad, and threatening to kill that "lumber merchant."

SHE WANTS THE CITY JOINED.
Mrs. M. J. Warnock Makes a Complaint in Regard to the Sewers.

The case of Mrs. M. J. Warnock against the city was tried in chambers Saturday before Judge Marshall J. Clark.

Mrs. Warnock claims that the open sewers in front of her house have tainted the atmosphere of her neighborhood very much to her detriment.

She says that the city is very unhealthful, and she prays for an order restraining the city from using them longer.

She says that the city is very unhealthful, and she prays for an order restraining the city from using them longer.

After the arguments were concluded, the judge adjourned the case until next week, when the matter carefully and would render his decision in a few days.

FIFTEEN NEW CONVICTS.
A Large Addition to the Penitentiary Came in Yesterday.

Captain Starnes, the state guard, went down to Columbus Saturday to bring up ten or twelve new prisoners.

A very desperate man, convicted both of robbery and burglary and sentenced for a long term on two cases.

Captain Starnes went down to bring in another lot of five convicts from Dawson, and both squads reached Atlanta yesterday.

Turned Completely Topsy-Turvy
by the malicious spirit, dyspepsia, the stomach may still retain its accustomed order and equilibrium by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a powerful, yet gentle, and reliable remedy for all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, and all other ailments of the stomach.

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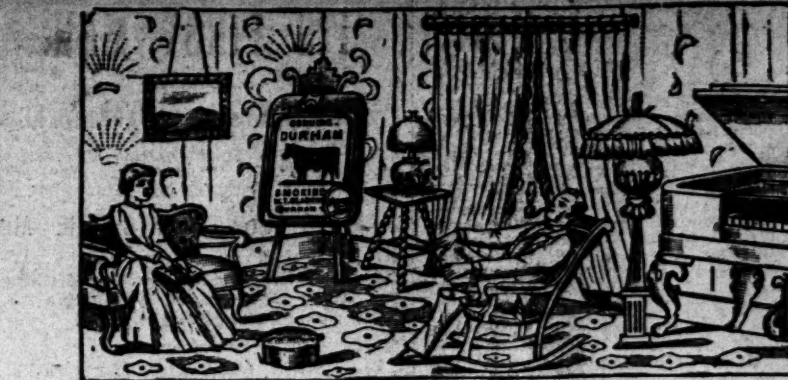
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Ladies Do you want to keep your husband home at night, and keep him agreeable and pleasant? He must smoke, and yet, you don't like the smell of his tobacco. You can drive him away to his club—out of just such things come misery, unhappiness and divorce. The trouble is that he uses poor tobacco. Coax him to get BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO; its delicate aroma will not be offensive to you, and it will not fill all the curtains, hangings and clothing with that stale disagreeable odor that now troubles you. Keep your husband home, and avoid all risks by having him smoke BULL DURHAM TOBACCO. Sold everywhere.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. H. T. INMAN, Vice Pres. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cash.

The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.
CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Capital, \$150,000. TOTAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS, \$330,000.

A general banking business transacted. Superior advantages for handling collections. Commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collateral.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, draws interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum if left three months; 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left six months; and 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

DIRECTORS:
W. A. Hemphill, H. T. Inman, Charles N. Fowler, H. Y. McLeod, E. C. Spaulding, J. Carroll Payne, A. J. Shropshire, Allen P. Morgan, Alonzo Richardson.

JO. W. PEARSON, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cash.

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CITY DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made at the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, merchants and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left 12 months.

R. F. Maddox, Pres't.; J. W. Rucker, Vice Pres't.; W. L. Peel, Cash'r.; G. A. Nicolson, Asst. Cash'r.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
Capital, \$150,000. Charter Liability, \$300,000.

Transact a general banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3 1/2 per cent, if left 60 days, 4 per cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000.

Boxes to rent at from \$5 to \$20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follows: Issues Demand Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodations limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

VIGNAUX'S RESTAURANT AND LADIES' CAFE,
NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET.

The choicest and most palatable fare in the city. Ice cream parlors for ladies a specialty. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Established 1890. 57 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The leading Commercial College of the South. Short-hand, Book-keeping, Penmanship, English, Commercial Law, Grammar, Mathematics, Spelling, Typewriting, and all the branches of a business education. All students are required to pass practical examinations. Moderate prices. Send for circular. Professor Hoffman's Washington and Chester engaged. June 11-20.

No old-time methods. Our graduates are in demand at salaries from \$500 to \$1,000 a year; forty seven placed within 60 days. 6 PRINCIPALS RESIDE IN ATLANTA. Advertisements in this paper. Our students are members of the Y. M. C. A. without cost. Large catalogue sent free. Telephone 25.

We manufacture the following Specialties.
TRY THEM!

Pure Red Lead Lard, One Coat Carriage Paints, Enamel Paints, Fulton Tinted Lead, Artists' Oil Colors, Iron Brand Roof Paints, Varnishes and Japans. Dealers in Brushes and Window Glass.

F. J. COOLEIDGE & BRO.,
21 EAST ALABAMA STREET. . . . ATLANTA, GA.

T. T. KEY, AUCTIONEER.
Administrator's Sale.

To Tax Payers
—OF—
FULTON COUNTY.

On July 1st, 1892, the time for giving in State and County Taxes will expire. The Tax Receiver will not have the right, as heretofore, to extend the time. The law allows only thirty days to pass upon the tax returns. We are compelled, under the law, to assess and double tax all who have not given in or returned their taxes by July 1st, 1892. We hope all will come forward, comply with the law, save trouble for us and money for themselves. We would be glad to favor all but have absolutely no discretion in the matter. The law requires us to close our work in thirty days and our time will be out on July 1st, 1892.

C. A. HOWELL,
Chair'n Board Equalizers,
Fulton County, Ga.

June 18-92

June 18-92

THE HOME BUILDERS

Who Built or Are Building This Year.
A Large Number Erected.THE OWNERS AND COST OF HOUSES.
Showing How the Work Is Being Done
and How Much—A Report from the
Sanitary Department.

There is no fact more generally observed than the large number of houses going up this season. Since the year began, there has been great activity among the builders. Houses have gone up as if by magic.

From general appearances it would seem that the new buildings are more numerous than ever before, and of a more expensive character. An actual count by the sanitary department shows that the number on the inspector's books the 1st of June was 429, and the total cost about three-quarters of a million dollars. This represents the work of the first five months of the year, and if the season is good, building will stop on the 1st of December. Last year it never stopped at all.

Although a great many cheap cottages are being built for rent, the character of the residences and dwellings built by owners for homes is so far above that of last year, that the average cost, including the small houses, is nearly 20 per cent larger than that of last year. Taking the houses erected by home-builders, the average cost is at least 25 per cent above that of last year.

Following is a list of the houses on the books of the sanitary inspector for 1892. It includes nothing that was begun before the first of January. A great deal of expensive work that was in progress when the year began is left off. The only way to keep a comparative record satisfactorily is to take the date when the work is begun, and include in each report only the number of houses begun within the period it covers. In this way it was necessary to leave out of this list a great deal of work that was in progress the first three months of the year. If that were included the value of work actually done during the first five months of this year would not fall short of a million dollars.

With the revival of industry and the gradual return of prosperity, the building of the remaining seven months in the year is likely to be considerably larger than what has already been done. It will be interesting to know the names of the home-builders, and the character of houses they are putting up. The list may not be entirely complete, and it is hoped that those whose houses have been left off, will forward their names with the street on which their property is located, together with an accurate estimate of the cost.

New Houses in the First Sanitary District.

G. W. Lowe, Kennesaw alley, two houses.....	250
Dr. Murray, Doran street, one house.....	800
H. C. Henderson, Magnolia street, one house.....	800
J. C. Henderson, Magnolia street, one house.....	800
G. W. Lowe, Nelson street, one house.....	2,500
F. W. Bigwood, Doran street, one house.....	350
Mrs. Case, Arthur street, two houses.....	200
M. S. Sullivan, Rhodes and Vito streets, two houses.....	800
Fred Buggy, Leonard street, one house.....	800
Amelia Miller, Davis street, one house.....	800
D. J. Baker, Mayson and Turner, one house.....	800
George Burch, Mitchell street, one house.....	400
G. T. Eubanks, Holland street, two houses.....	700
L. P. Thomas, Mayson street, one house.....	1,500
John Barber, Highland street, one house.....	1,200
Henry Clark, colored, Magnolia street, two houses.....	800
Charles James, Railroad street, two houses.....	800
B. Vance, Stoneval street, two houses.....	1,500
Jacob Clark, Dover street, two houses.....	600
James A. Mason, West Peters street, one house.....	1,800
Mrs. A. Jackson, Chapel street, one house.....	400
Dr. H. H. Green, Gray and Buck streets, one house.....	850
Mrs. M. E. Ward, Thurmond street, one house.....	500
M. V. James, W. White street, one house.....	500
W. S. Wilson, Haynes street, one house.....	3,500
W. S. Bell, Rhodes street, three houses.....	900
Mrs. Rosefield, near Peachtree street, four houses.....	800
Henry Alexander, Culver street, one house.....	400
H. S. Alexander, Ella street, one house.....	400
Dr. J. W. Hood, Ella street, five houses.....	2,500
C. C. Jones, Baker street, one house.....	400
Charles I. Brannan, Walker street, one house.....	4,000
George Parrott, West Peters, five houses.....	6,000
Dr. H. H. Green, Jett street, two houses.....	2,500
Dr. H. H. Green, Kennedy street, two houses.....	1,500
Mrs. S. Cronin, Baker street, one house.....	4,000
W. W. Hirschfeld, Garnett street, two houses.....	3,500
M. S. South, Batte street, six houses.....	1,200
Mrs. L. Shroder, Greenwald street, two houses.....	200
Benjamin Carson, Baker street, one house.....	510
Total number houses in the district, 80.	

New Houses in the Second Sanitary District.

Pat Owens, rear of Ira street school, one house.....	400
Hotchell, all between Capital avenue and Crew street, near Woodward avenue, three tenements.....	500
W. V. Beach, East Fair street, two tenements.....	2,000
E. H. Smith, East Hunter street, one house.....	2,000
Fuller, Akers & Co., Carlton street, four houses.....	2,000
Mrs. John Keady, all between Fair street and Woodward avenue, near Capitol avenue, three houses.....	700
Dr. C. Mayson, Brown's alley, two houses.....	1,200
Branch Lewis, Cooper street, one house.....	1,200
Walter Kimball, Formwalt street, one house.....	1,500
J. K. DeLoach, Formwalt street, one house.....	1,000
J. D. Dowling, Baker street, one house.....	600
J. B. Hollis, East Fair street, two tenements.....	2,000
Alonso Burnett, Fraser street, one house.....	200
Jeff. Carver, McDonald street, one house.....	200
Mrs. Ray, Pulliam street, one house.....	2,000
Frank Boykin, rear 143 McDaniel street, one house.....	400
E. L. Johnson, Crew street, one house.....	1,200
Dr. E. Brady, Formwalt street, one house.....	1,000
Melvers, Whitehall street, one house.....	400
George Mue, Capitol avenue, three tenements.....	3,000
C. Jordan, Terry street, two houses.....	800
C. Jordan, Jennings' alley, two houses.....	800
Marion Beach, Pulliam street, one house.....	1,200
John's church, near St. Peter's church, one house.....	1,000
Frye Chiselm, corner Garnett and Pryor streets, three tenements.....	6,000
Robert Terrell, Humphries street, one house.....	600

W. D. Ellis, Rawson, two tenements.....	4,000
Dr. McRae, Rawson street, one house.....	3,000
Sam Atwater, Martin street, one house.....	1,200
Miss King, street, one house.....	400
George Pace, Formwalt street, one house.....	1,000
G. O. Williams, Washington street, one house.....	4,000
A. J. Shropshire, Capitol avenue, one house.....	3,000
John Baker, East Fair street, one house.....	2,000
C. C. Wynn, Lord street, one house.....	850
Dr. Key, Fraser street, one house.....	600
W. K. Foster, Sugar alley, one house.....	1,500
Rhodes & Smith, near Rawson and Love, Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,800
Sid Holland, East Fair street, one house.....	2,000
Dr. Hayes, Smith street, one house.....	200
Maney, corner Loyd and Richardson, one house.....	1,500
Captain Fuller, Washington street, one house.....	3,500
G. V. Martin, Wells street, one house.....	750
Mrs. Borton, Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,800
B. F. Jordan, corner Pryor street and Hendrix avenue, one house.....	3,500
Mrs. Young, Crumley street, one house.....	300
M. Taylor, alley, near Carlton street, two houses.....	800
Schoen, corner Pryor street and son, one house.....	800
J. H. Brooks, 159 Clarke street, one house.....	600
Jerry Adair, rear 53 Humphries, one house.....	500
Humphreys, Hilliard street, one house.....	3,000
Total.....	\$94,250

Total of sixty-six houses.

John Sutton, Richardson street, one house.....	500
Coleman, Key street, one house.....	900
Brown, Kelly street, one house.....	1,200
Henly, Bain, Gullatt street, one house.....	1,200
Bowden, South Pryor street, one house.....	1,000
E. E. Henderson, Fraser street, one house.....	2,000
H. Inman, corner Gullatt street and Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,200
H. Inman, Woodward avenue, near Gullatt street, one house.....	1,200
Pickens, corner Grew and East, one house.....	1,200
Smalley, colored, Little street, one house.....	400
A. M. Hollingsworth, corner Waterhouse and Pearl, one house.....	500
T. H. Northern, Waterhouse street, one house.....	800
T. H. Northern, Jefferson street, one house.....	750
Robert Wallace, Waterhouse street, one house.....	400
John W. Fry, Woodward street, one house.....	400
Burkett, 415 Capitol avenue, one house.....	5,000
W. Z. Davis, corner Pulliam and Bass streets, one house.....	2,000
Atlanta Real Estate and Investment Company, Formwalt street, one house.....	800
Moeller, Woodward avenue, one house.....	4,000
W. R. Moore, Beren avenue, one house.....	1,000
W. M. Wallace, East Fair street, two houses.....	800
Miss Lizzie Seymour, McDonald street, one house.....	650
William Baker, corner Formwalt street and Buena Vista avenue, one house.....	1,200
George W. Gate, Pulliam street, two houses.....	1,000
Warren Howard, Pulliam street, one house.....	2,000
Dr. Gilder, corner Perry street and Jacob Davis, Terry street, one house.....	1,000
W. W. Thompson, corner Grant and Clarke streets, one house.....	800
George Butler, Garden street, n-r Little street, one house.....	700
Allen Hillier, Ira street, one house.....	900
S. S. S. Company, Chestnut Ridge, one house.....	300
Ficklen, Crew street, near Bass, one house.....	1,200
Ficklen, Crew street, near Bass, one house.....	1,000
Ellington, Violet avenue, one house.....	500
Herrington, Violet avenue, one house.....	500
Pope Johnson, Humphries street, one house.....	400
A. C. Kerlin, Humphries street, one house.....	400
Enterprise Land Company, Humphries street, two houses.....	1,000
Dr. Hughes, Middle street, one house.....	800
Johnnie Green, col., Smith street, one house.....	800
Burnett, Park avenue, one house.....	2,500
H. W. Beale, Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,200
Inman & Lampkin, Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,000
Inman & Lampkin, Woodward avenue, one house.....	1,000
Mrs. Nellie Baldwin, Campbell street, near stockade, one house.....	350
J. W. Barfield, McDonald street, one house.....	500
M. C. Cronin, Woodward street, one house.....	850
J. D. Cleveland, McDonald street, one house.....	400
Wallace, Waterhouse street, one house.....	600
W. S. Lewis, Waterhouse street, one house.....	600
Mrs. M. W. George, Marcus street, one house.....	700
J. W. White, Marcus street, one house.....	800
H. H. Haggard, Jackson street, one house.....	800
E. D. Ferris, 108 Waterhouse street, one house.....	400
S. A. Morris, near Pearl street, two houses.....	700
J. H. Ewing, East street, five houses.....	1,700
McDaniel, near Frank street, one house.....	2,000
Total inside, 66; total in district, 135.	

New Houses in the Third Sanitary District.

James Green, Bell street, two houses.....	600
Mrs. Donaldson, Yonge street, six houses.....	4,500
Black & McDonald, Jackson street, two houses.....	1,500
Mrs. Burton, Bell street, one house.....	300
Porter Bros. & Black, West street, two houses.....	800
Kinch Hightower, Butler street, one house.....	800
Ben Williams, Foster street, one house.....	800
Slms Bros., Fowler street, three houses.....	2,400
Dr. Asher, Simpson street, three houses.....	2,000
Mr. Hayes, corner Peachtree and streets, one house.....	2,400
Mr. Pittman, Peachtree street, one house.....	800
W. H. Fennell, Sixth street, one house.....	3,500
W. L. Trayham, White street, one house.....	1,500
Welman & Connors, Wheat street, one house.....	3,000
J. E. Williams, Piedmont avenue, two houses.....	800
Porter Bros. & Black, West street, one house.....	2,000
Willie Benson, East street, one house.....	5,000
Frank Boykin, Fort street, one house.....	250
N. Gates, Hilliard street, one house.....	200
John Garrett, Edgewood avenue, one house.....	500
C. A. Davis, Jr., Decatur street, four stores.....	4,000
W. J. Wagoner, Decatur street, twelve houses.....	4,800
Mrs. Melvin, Butler and Harris streets, four houses.....	1,800
M. Comstock, Chestnut avenue, three houses.....	1,200
W. C. Harwell, Harris street, one house.....	800
L. H. Beck, Peachtree street, one house.....	1,750
G. W. White, Houston street, one house.....	1,750
H. Thomas, Lyon avenue, one house.....	750
John Clay, Butler street, one house.....	800
William G. Grier, East street, two houses.....	800
C. King, Wheat street, one house.....	1,500
Dr. Bell, Fort street, two houses.....	600
Mrs. E. O. O'Connor, Courtland avenue, three houses.....	8,500
Joe Partee, Old Wheat street, one house.....	350
Mrs. Haynes, Harris street, two houses.....	4,500
Mark Tolbert, Houston street, one house.....	15,000
F. J. Coolidge & Bros., Houston street, one house.....	15,000
A. R. Beasley, Grace street, two houses.....	700
Mrs. Ripley, Jackson street, one house.....	2,750
R. E. Phares, Harris street, one house.....	500
D. P. Morris, Bradley street, two houses.....	500

J. H. Corley, Randolph street, two houses.....	1,400
T. H. Slater, Houston street, one house.....	800
George Holliday, Banks street, one house.....	1,000
H. Trowbridge, Jorley street, two houses.....	2,000
J. M. Land, Corley street, one house.....	850
W. J. Gaines, Houston street, one house.....	900
E. A. Banker, Piedmont avenue, one house.....	4,500
Dr. W. P. Nicholson, Piedmont avenue, one house.....	10,000
William Bell, Logview street, two houses.....	700
Anna Murdock, Irwin street, two houses.....	700
W. J. Emerson, Jackson street, one house.....	3,500
T. L. Ripley, Jackson street, one house.....	1,800
Thomas Peters, Forest avenue, three houses.....	6,500
H. Trowbridge, Jackson street, one house.....	3,000
Dr. Crawford, Irwin street, one house.....	2,000
Z. T. Dobbs, Irwin street, one house.....	2,300
H. Dupres, Fort street, one house.....	350
Mrs. Arley, Sumner avenue, one house.....	1,200
W. B. Smith, Currier street, two houses.....	750
T. J. Hunter, Angier avenue, one house.....	2,200
W. R. Dimmock, Jackson street, one house.....	3,750
Mr. Knaus, Jackson street, one house.....	3,500
Peter Clark, Boulevard, one house.....	3,750
Mr. Anderson, Boulevard, one house.....	1,200
J. C. Carter, Wheat street, one house.....	2,000
Elder Green, Hilliard street, one house.....	2,000
John H. Frasier, Angier avenue, one house.....	800
Mrs. Peel, Old Wheat street, one house.....	250
James Thomas, Park street, one house.....	350
M. Shomo, Houston street, one house.....	2,800
Rose, Highland avenue, one house.....	3,300
G. W. Eaves, Houston street, one house.....	1,900
J. A. Curtis, Jackson street, one house.....	350
W. C. Chas, Jackson street, one house.....	3,000
Mrs. E. J. Huss, Randolph street, one house.....	2,200
L. B. Nelson, Highland avenue, four houses.....	14,000
W. W. Walden, East street, one house.....	3,500
W. S. Wilson, Forest avenue, one house.....	2,200
L. B. Nelson, Jackson street, one house.....	10,000
W. D. Humphrey, Fort street, one house.....	250
A. Harpes, Fort street, one house.....	800
W. H. Black, Fort street, two houses.....	600
Stephen Heard, Inman avenue, one house.....	450
Mrs. McCree, Houston street, one house.....	1,300
A. P. Herriault, Jackson street, one house.....	2,500
J. T. Moody, Morrison avenue, one house.....	1,800
J. T. Moody, Dunlap street, one house.....	800
W. J. Campbell, Boulevard, one house.....	200
M. Riley, Summit avenue, one house.....	300
H. H. Frasier, East street, one house.....	5,000
W. J. Campbell, Boulevard, one house.....	2,200
Home for the Friendless, Highland avenue, one house.....	12,000
Edgewood avenue public school, one house.....	22,000
F. M. Coker, Butler street, one house.....	3,000
Southern Medical College, Butler street, one house.....	20,000

New Houses in the Fourth Sanitary District.

S. W. Wall, West Baker street, one house.....	1,750
A. G. Heerie, Hunnicutt avenue, one house.....	3,500
C. H. Baldwin, corner Alexander and Orme streets, one house.....	1,000
Mr. Evans, Powers street, one house.....	2,500
Q. Adams, Marietta, between Magnolia and poudry streets, one house.....	2,000
John Bates, Kimball street, between Cherry and Ransom streets, one house.....	1,100
Cather & Co., Marietta street, one house.....	1,100
Simpson, one house.....	5,500
W. L. Jones, West Peters street, one house.....	250
Black, McTosh & Porter, Alexander and Mills streets, between Williams and Spring streets, four houses.....	8,000
H. Hill, Junction Marietta and Hunnicutt streets, one house.....	500
Starkes & Elsworth, Marietta street, near Pine, one house.....	500
Echols & Rind, James Rind corner streets, two houses.....	1,500
J. W. English, Spring street, near Poplar, one house.....	1,500
John Donnell, corner Marietta and Thurman streets, one house.....	3,000
Mr. Bonford, Cedar street, one house.....	2,000
G. E. Johnson, White's alley, one house.....	500
Mrs. Sharkey, Spring street, near Linden, one house.....	2,500
Mr. Law, North avenue, one house.....	3,500
Paul Homare, North avenue, one house.....	9,000
Mr. Fuller, between Kimball and Third streets, one house.....	2,500
Mr. Treadwell, East street, one house.....	800
John R. Owens, corner Luckie street and North avenue, one house.....	2,000
Mrs. Poss, Kimball street, one house.....	750
W. L. Noland, Lovejoy street, one house.....	900
Mr. Bussey, Mills street, five houses.....	3,000
Mr. Bussey, Alexander street, two houses.....	2,400
Mrs. M. A. Nalle, Fowler street, four houses.....	500
G. E. Johnson, White's alley, one house.....	850
Thompson-Houston Co., corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, one house.....	7,000
H. R. McGee, between Marietta and Luckie & Black street, one house.....	2,000
H. L. Stephens, Baker street, between Hill and Hayden streets, one house.....	2,100
Mrs. Woodall, Williams street, one house.....	700
Ben Williams, Foster street, one house.....	2,400
Slms Bros., Fowler street, three houses.....	750
Dr. Asher, Simpson street, three houses.....	2,000
Mr. Hayes, corner Peachtree and streets, one house.....	2,400
Mr. Pittman, Peachtree street, one house.....	800
W. H. Fennell, Sixth street, one house.....	3,500
W. L. Trayham, White street, one house.....	1,500
Welman & Connors, Wheat street, one house.....	3,000
J. E. Williams, Piedmont avenue, two houses.....	800
Porter Bros. & Black, West street, one house.....	2,000
Willie Benson, East street, one house.....	5,000
Frank Boykin, Fort street, one house.....	250
N. Gates, Hilliard street, one house.....	200
John Garrett, Edgewood avenue, one house.....	500
C. A. Davis, Jr., Decatur street, four stores.....	4,000
W. J. Wagoner, Decatur street, twelve houses.....	4,800
Mrs. Melvin, Butler and Harris streets, four houses.....	1,800
M. Comstock, Chestnut avenue, three houses.....	1,200
W. C. Harwell, Harris street, one house.....	800
L. H. Beck, Peachtree street, one house.....	1,750
G. W. White, Houston street, one house.....	1,750
H. Thomas, Lyon avenue, one house.....	750
John Clay, Butler street, one house.....	800
William G. Grier, East street, two houses.....	800
C. King, Wheat street, one house.....	1,500
Dr. Bell, Fort street, two houses.....	600
Mrs. E. O. O'Connor, Courtland avenue, three houses.....	8,500
Joe Partee, Old Wheat street, one house.....	350
Mrs. Haynes, Harris street, two houses.....	4,500
Mark Tolbert, Houston street, one house.....	15,000
F. J. Coolidge & Bros., Houston street, one house.....	15,000
A. R. Beasley, Grace street, two houses.....	700
Mrs. Ripley, Jackson street, one house.....	2,750
R. E. Phares, Harris street, one house.....	500
D. P. Morris, Bradley street, two houses.....	500

Baseball game in detail over the "Bonanza" today.

See Senorita Gautier in the great serpentine dance tonight.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Five of Them Stop Over on Their Way to Chicago.

One hundred and seventy-five train dispatchers arrived here from New Orleans Saturday morning. They came in a special train over the Atlanta and West Point. After breakfast at the Kimball house they were shown over the city. At midday they left on a special over the Western and Atlantic for Chattanooga. Two of their sleeping cars were too wide to go through the tunnels above Dalton and the East Tennessee hauled the train into Chattanooga.

Several superintendents and assistant superintendents were in the party. The dispatchers held their convention in New Orleans. From Chattanooga they go to Chicago.

See Senorita Gautier in the great serpentine dance tonight.

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